

Woman's Page

How to Fight the High Cost of Living

American Extravagance Explained by the French Housewife—Enough Goes Into Garbage Pails to Feed Another Family Daily—Leftovers Wasted and Entirely New Menu Arranged For Each Day—Foods Left to Spoil in the Refrigerator—Buying Hurdled by Grave Fault of Some Housekeepers—Women Who Grope in the Dark—Things Said of Womanhood—Recipes.

WOMEN WHO GROPE IN DARK

Who is there who has been able to accurately define just what caused love, though there are plenty who have seen enough theories as to its reasons for departure. It is not every girl who looks upon a young man who is presented to her as a possible lover. It is her nature to treat all with whom she is brought in contact cautiously. The man who is foolish enough to imagine that she is smitten with him at first meeting is far and away from the truth. Once in a while this sort of a girl might be met with. She is usually the kind who has no one to look to for advice.

Those who indulge in whirlwind courtships are apt to have cause to rue it. When a girl is introduced to a stranger, invites him to call upon her, knowing next to nothing about him, and listens with a willing ear to his whispered words of endearment, accepting his hasty offer of marriage, she is groping in the dark. Marriage is altogether too solemn to be entered into hastily. The young man whom she has known all of her life cannot give himself false airs or appear different from what he is.

The plausible stranger seems to have everything in his favor in the eyes of the girl. He can tell her in glowing tales just what he likes, of his prospects in some far off city which she will probably never see. He can give wonderful descriptions of his beautiful far off home, can hint of girls galore who are setting their caps for him. Not one girl out of a thousand would think of investigating these fairy tales. And, while it is ignoble, to suspect all strangers, it may be remembered that out of a hundred there is but one black sheep. If the right sort of a man is interested in a girl he will not lay store to her heart or let her grope in the dark regarding either his circumstances, friends, or character. There is no warning which a girl should heed more sincerely than that which advises her not to marry in haste lest she repent at leisure.

In the early days of friendship, aye, and in courtship a young man is apt to put his best foot forward. He is anxious to make a good impression, and he is more of a saint than a rogue. The question for her to decide is: How much of the rogue is there about him? It is quite true that you may know

a man for years and yet not know him at all, then it comes down to the true facts.

But the average girl of intelligence can draw her own conclusions from his acts, his words, the kind of people whom he admires, or the sort of women he sneers at and refuses to discuss. When it comes to marriage every nook and cranny of a man's past life should bear the searchlight being turned upon it.

The man who lets a woman grope in the dark upon that which interests her future so vitally does not love her. In fact he is showing her cruelty by his concealment. The rich widow's only daughter is usually the target for the adroit stranger. When a young man's attention to a young girl assumes a serious proposal the male members of her family make no ado as to inquiring into his worthiness.

With women the case assumes a different aspect. They cannot pursue such inquiries with the same satisfaction. They grope more or less in the dark.

People will unobscure themselves to a man in his investigation, while they will give a woman little or no information. They mean well, but consider it a woman's curiosity, thus handicapping her, causing her to grope in the dark. The long and the short of the whole matter is, those who intend to clasp hands and take a leap into matrimony should keep no secrets from each other.

AMERICANS EXTRAVAGANT

"Editor Standard Woman's Page: The great lack of economy in the average American home is due somewhat to the fact that usually each day's menu is separate and distinct in itself, bearing no relation to the meals of the day before nor to those to come the day after. The French say of us that enough goes into our garbage pails to feed another family, and certainly that is where the ends of roads must go and the left over vegetables, for in most homes they do not appear again even pleasantly disguised."

I have been reading a contest in which housekeepers were asked to submit economical menus for each of two consecutive days and it was amusing, or it would be were it not pathetic, to see the vials of one day absolutely disappear without leaving a trace and entirely new ones appear next day. Now, it does not seem possible that a housekeeper could buy so exactly that not a scrap of the lamb roast, peas and potatoes she had for dinner one day would be left, yet one contestant proud of her menu gave this as dinner for her first day and next day apparently had nothing left to make a tasty stew or lamb croquettes or something of the kind for luncheon. No, she served buckwheat cakes and sausage for breakfast, creamed chicken for lunch, and another roast, beef this time for dinner.

Where do these left-overs go? In one home, I know well they go into the garbage can after they have stood several days in the refrigerator. I was there one day when they had sausage kraut and loin of pork for the day's dinner. A goodly piece of the pork was left, and I remarked, as the women of the house put it away, that it is a delicious meat sliced cold, to which she agreed. Imagine my surprise when about ten minutes before supper time she sent one of the children to the corner store for hamburger steak for supper and a quarter pound of cooked ham for the father's lunch dinner. A goodly piece of the pork was left, and I asked, "Well, I didn't clear forget it," she said, "That's the way I do," quite unabashed, "forget all about things until they spoil."

Another grave fault in some housekeeping is this habit of buying hurriedly at the last moment. I have a cousin who keeps house in such fashion. When a key in the latch reminds her that it is meal time she asks the assembled family frantically, "What shall I get for supper?" and always settles on something that "won't take long."

RECIPES.

Cabbage Cream Salad—Wash your cabbage, shred it with a sharp knife, and drop the pieces into leed water. When ready to serve, drain dry, sprinkle it lightly with salt, and stir it into a pint of whipped cream, turning and tossing until it is thoroughly coated with the snowy froth. Sprinkle with pepper and salt and serve. Or you may make a French dressing of first three parts of oil to one of vinegar, a teaspoon of salt, and half

as much pepper, and toss the shredded cabbage in this before mixing with the whipped cream. This is good.

Fricassee Eggs—Cook butter and flour together as directed and pour upon it a cupful of milk, stirring until you have a smooth white sauce. Season this to taste with celery salt, plain salt, white pepper, and if desired, a few drops of onion juice. Have eggs cooked and cut up as directed above, drop these into the sauce, and cook until hot through, and serve on toast or crackers.

Lyonnaise Eggs—Melt two table-spoons of butter in the blazer, put with them half an onion sliced thin, and a teaspoon of chopped parsley. Cook until the onions begin to brown, pour over them a half teacup of milk into which you have stirred a heaping teaspoon of flour, and cook, stirring all the while, until the mixture begins to thicken; lay in five hard boiled eggs, cut into thick slices and serve as soon as these are hot through.

Sunshine Eggs—Melt two table-spoons of butter in a frying pan lay in it carefully the number of eggs you wish, breaking each one in a saucer and sliding it from this into the butter. Have a knife at hand with which to trim off or turn up the edges of the whites as they stiffen, that the eggs may not run into each other. As soon as they are firm sprinkle with salt and pepper and pour over them a cup of tomato sauce or of stewed tomatoes, which you have freed from lumps and thickened with a little flour. Add onion juice to qualify the tomato and a little sugar if it is too tart.

The tomato sauce may be made in the second part of the chafin dish by cooking together a tablespoonful each of flour and butter until they bubble, then pouring upon them a cup of tomato liquor which has been seasoned with salt, pepper, sugar, and onion juice. Stir until the sauce is smooth and thick, cover closely and set aside while you cook your eggs. The sauce will keep so warm that it will require only a minute in the blazer after you have poured it over the eggs to become smoking hot.

THINGS SAID OF WOMANKIND

Woman among savages is a beast of burden; in Asia she is a piece of furniture; in Europe she is a spoiled child.—Senlac De Melhian.

Women that are least bashful are not infrequently the most modest.—Caleb C. Colton.

True feeling is a rustic vulgarly the flirt does not tolerate; she counts its healthiest and most honest manifestation all sentiment.—Donald G. Mitchell.

Woman is like the reed that bends to every breeze, but breaks not in the tempest.—Bishop Richard Wately.

A woman should never accept a lover without the consent of her heart, nor a husband without the consent of her judgment.—Ninon De Lenclos.

No friendship is so cordial or so delicate as that of a girl for girl; no hatred so intense and immovable as that of woman for woman.—Walter Savage Landor.

Aunt Sally's Advice to Beauty Seekers

Lydia says: "I've tried most everything for my freckles, but can't lose them. What do you suggest?" See answer to "Stella" in the treatment suggested I've never known to fail in any case of freckles or other cutaneous blemish.

P. J. K. asks: "Is there anything better than massage to remove wrinkles?" Too much massaging may aggravate a wrinkled condition, tending to soften and loosen the tissue. I advise bathing the face in an astringent lotion made by dissolving an ounce of powdered salolite in a half pint witch hazel. This is remarkably effective.

Stella writes: "My complexion is horribly muddy. What shall I do for it?" Get an ounce of mercurized wax at your druggist. Apply this night-lime like you'd use cold cream, washing it off mornings. This will cause the offensive cuticle gradually to make way for a process of gentle absorption for the clear, healthy, hued skin underneath. Woman's Realm.

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A BLOUSE ADAPTATION

The material used for the dress sketched here is a deep royal blue chambray. The laurel leaf design is worked in copper colored floss, long stitches being taken. The yoke is of finely embroidered white linen, showing yellow and green, in a conventional design. The leaf embroidery is matched by a metallic copper colored girdle.

STATE NEWS

MASONIC OFFICIAL

IS A ZION VISITOR
Salt Lake, May 20.—The twenty-first semi-annual reunion of the Scottish Rite Masons of Utah, which opens in this city today, will be specially honored by the presence of James Daniel Richardson, thirty-third degree, sovereign grand commander of the supreme council of the southern jurisdiction.

Mr. Richardson, whose home is at Washington, D. C., is making an official visit to consistories under his authority. He arrived from Denver yesterday and will remain in this city during the reunion, which will be concluded Thursday night. From this city Mr. Richardson will return east, visiting the Scottish Rite bodies in Wyoming and Kansas.

"This is the first time I was ever in Salt Lake," said Mr. Richardson yesterday, "and I must say that I am very much impressed with the beauty of your city and its surroundings. I look forward to a very enjoyable visit. I left home five weeks ago. I have found a very healthy condition existing in Scottish Rite Masonry wherever I have been. General business conditions seem also to be good throughout the country."

Before succeeding to the exalted position of sovereign grand commander, Mr. Richardson was for many years a member of congress. He represented the Fifth district of Tennessee for twenty years.

When Utah was admitted to statehood in 1896, Mr. Richardson, in his capacity as speaker pro tem, of the house of representatives, signed the bill creating statehood. At the time Brigham Roberts applied for admission as a representative from Utah, Mr. Richardson was the floor leader of the Democratic minority and favored the seating of Mr. Roberts, contending that precedent demanded that he should be received and that the legality of his claims should be determined later.

POCATELLO WATER COMPANY IS "OUT"

Pocatello, Ida., May 19.—Mayor Turner received this morning a copy of the decision of Federal Judge Dietrich in which the franchise of the Pocatello Water company is declared null and void. The decision declares that the right of the company to operate in Pocatello as a water company is therefore forfeited.

The decision states as a reason, that ordinance No. 86, which required the company to furnish all the water of Mink creek, for the use of the city if so desired has not been lived up to by the company; that the defense of the company was not bound by the new ordinance since the old one did not state that all the water of Mink creek should be furnished if demanded, was no defense, and that the company is bound by ordinance No. 86, therefore the franchise is declared null and void.

The case will no doubt be appealed to the circuit court. Two years ago a bond was voted by the people of the city to buy the water company's holdings here. Mayor Turner will probably open negotiations with the company for the purchase of the entire plant.

ROAD HAS RIGHT TO REFUSE SHIPMENTS

Boise, Ida., May 19.—Because an interstate shipment of liquor was involved and the defendant, the Oregon Short Line, is not bound beyond the legal destination under the interstate commerce act, which in the case at issue was New Meadows, Adams court of the supreme court of this state in an opinion just handed down, as written by Justice George H. Stewart, in the case of the Crescent Brewing company of Nampa against the Oregon Short Line Railroad company, denied the application for a writ of mandamus to compel the railroad to accept the brewing company's beverage for shipment through two states, and "dry" and "wet" counties.

The ruling of the court is of utmost importance in this state, due to the "wet" and "dry" condition of many of its counties because of the local option law. The supreme court's opinion affirms the ruling made by Judge Edward L. Bryan of the district court for Canyon county, in which the litigation originated. The opinion in many respects follows out the spirit of the Webb law, recently passed by congress.

The Crescent Brewing company of Nampa billed for shipment ten quarter barrels of beer over the Oregon Short Line from Nampa to McCall, Boise county, which is "wet." The beverage was routed via Boise and New Meadows, which is "dry." Canyon county, in which Nampa is situated, is also "dry," and the shipment would therefore be made out of a "dry" county, where it was manufactured, through other "dry" counties into a "wet" county.

The Short Line refused to accept the shipment of beer on the grounds that it would be unlawful to do so, where the railroad's destination is located in prohibition territory.

The opinion is concurred in by Chief Justice Allshouse and Justice Sullivan. It will affect every "wet" and "dry" county in the state in relation to the shipment of liquor.

STARTS TO SCHOOL; HAS NOT RETURNED

Salt Lake, May 20.—Since he left home for school on his bicycle Thursday morning, William A. Post, 14 years of age, son of W. L. Post of 433 H street, has not been seen or heard from by his relatives or friends. When the boy failed to return home Thursday night, the father began inquiring after him. He found that his son had not attended school on the day of his disappearance.

Because of the steady habits of the boy and his thorough dependability, the father refused to believe that the boy would not return safely within a short time, perhaps with an interesting story of adventure. Mrs. Post, however, became apprehensive that something might have happened to her son. The fact that he had never been away over night before without permission from his parents made it look improbable to her that everything could be all right.

WEATHER FORECAST

Salt Lake City and the state of Utah: Fair Tuesday, warmer north portion Wednesday, fair. Comparative weather data at Salt

ARMY MAN'S WIFE FIGHTS TO PRESERVE GOOD NAME; HUSBAND WANTS DIVORCE; CHILD STORM CENTER OF COURT PROCEEDINGS



Captain Merriam, his wife and daughter.

San Francisco, May 19.—(Special)

—Mrs. Bessie C. Merriam, fighting for the preservation of her good name, which has been bandied about in several eastern and southern forts, has gone upon the witness stand before Judge Graham to repudiate the charges of cruelty made against her by Captain Henry C. Merriam, in charge of mine planting at the Presidio of San Francisco, in his suit for divorce and the custody of his child.

With Charlotte Merriam, pretty, fair haired and 9 years old, as the innocent storm center of the court proceedings, the attorneys for Captain Merriam and his wife have uncovered an army scandal that is alleged to have begun in 1911 at Jackson barracks, near New Orleans. Mrs. Merriam's name was linked with that of "Major" Clarence Murphy, a civilian who obtained his title through service on the staff of the governor of

Louisiana, a man introduced to Mrs. Merriam by her husband.

During the absence of Captain Merriam on duty on the Texas border from April to June, 1911, Major Murphy frequented Jackson barracks. Later after Captain Merriam's return from Galveston, Mrs. Merriam was directed by him to leave the barracks. She went with her daughter to Indianapolis and in time received notification from Major Samuel A. Kephart, commandant, not to return. An appeal to the war department by the wife ended when the Washington authorities sustained the action of Major Kephart.

A vast amount of written testimony has been assembled in the case. It comes from Fort Rensselaer, Mass.; from Fort Hancock, New York; from historic Fort Monroe, near where the Merriams married secretly in 1898. From Manila, from every post and fortification where the army captain's

duties in the mine planting service called him and his young wife and child.

Mrs. Merriam on the stand emphatically denied that her relations with Murphy had ever been other than those of mere friendship.

"Major Murphy was a friend of my husband's," she said, "and my husband had asked me to receive him. We went to theatres together, twice on an automobile ride and he was at our home at the barracks while my husband was there and while my husband was absent on duty at the Texas border."

"At no time—ever in my life—have I received Major Murphy alone or gone with him unattended by members of my family to either theatres, restaurants or on automobile rides." Mrs. Merriam admitted that she had heard while at Jackson barracks that the post was talking about her and Major Murphy.

Lake City, May 19, 1915.

Highest temperature today, 53 degrees highest in this month since 1874, 93; lowest last night, 39; lowest this month since 1874, 25; mean temperature for today, 46; normal, 59; accumulated excess since the first of the month, 8; accumulated deficiency since January 1, 133 degrees. Relative humidity at 6 a. m. today, 86 per cent; relative humidity at 6 p. m. today, 52 per cent.

Total precipitation for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 p. m., 47 of an inch; total for this month to date, 57 of an inch; accumulated deficiency for this month to date, 71 of an inch; total precipitation since January 1 to date, 750 inches; accumulated deficiency since January 1, 113 inches.

Sun rises at 5:05 and sets at 7:43, May 20, 1915.

Temperature 6 p. m. High Low

Salt Lake ... 52 53 39

Boise ... 40

Temperature

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Boise ... 40

Temperature

Cheyenne ... 44 66 46

Chicago ... 48 56 52

Denver ... 56 76 46

Helena ... 38 46 38

Jacksonville ... 74 86 70

Kansas City ... 74 74 54

Los Angeles ... 52 66 56

New Orleans ... 76 82 72

New York ... 58 66 54

Philadelphia ... 80 84 64

Pocatello ... 38 46 38

St. Louis ... 74 76 54

San Francisco ... 58 62 50

Washington ... 62 72 56

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els, an increase of 58.2 per cent over

1911.

The western states, including Mon-

tana, Wyoming, Colorado, and New

Mexico shipped 8,793,139 bushels, an

increase of 32.2 per cent. The eastern

states, which include West Vir-

ginia, Vermont and all bordering on

the Atlantic ocean, shipped 9,430,332

bushels,